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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

CEYLON—Continued.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

- c. Double surcharge, one above the other.
170 2x2c on 4c lilac rose

2° 4c stamps of 1883-85 issues surcharged in black with new value, and original value obliterated by black line.



Perforated 14.

- 171 2c on 4c lilac rose
172 2c on 4c rose

1890.

Provisional issue.

1° 4c stamps of 1883-85 issues surcharged in black with new value and original value obliterated by black line.



Perforated 14.

- 173 2c on 4c lilac rose

- 174 2c on 4c rose

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted at top of stamp.

- 175 2c on 4c rose

- b. Double surcharge one of which is inverted and at top of stamp.

- 176 2x2c on 4c rose

2° 15c stamps of 1886 issue surcharged in black with new value.



- 177 5c on 15c olive

Varieties:

- a. "Revenue" omitted.

- 178 5c on 15c olive

- b. Surcharge inverted.

- 179 5c on 15c olive

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1871.

1° Stamps of the issues of 1864-70 surcharged horizontally **SERVICE** the surcharge measuring 13½x3 mm. Watermark Crown and C. C.

Perforated 12½.

- a. Black surcharge
 301 2p orange yellow
 302 4p rose
 303 8p red brown
 304 1sh violet

- b. Red surcharge.
 305 6p deep brown
 306 2sh Prussian blue
Variety: Unperforated.
 307 2sh Prussian blue

2° Stamps of 1867-68 surcharged horizontally **SERVICE** the surcharge measuring $14\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

- 308 1p blue

- 309 3p rose

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 310 1p blue

- 311 3p rose

These stamps were prepared for use but arrived in Ceylon at about the time of the change of currency and consequently were not used. The larger part of these Officials were burnt at the same time as the remainders of the "pence" issues, only a few sheets of each being saved.

ENVELOPES.

TRESSES.



J.

K.

L.

M.

October 1858.

Stamp embossed in upper in upper right corner, on various papers.



1° White paper, laid diagonally.

a. Tress J. Size 121×72 mm.

- 401 1p blue, type I

- 402 2p green, type I,
 403 4p rose, "
 404 5p deep brown, "
 405 6p violet brown, type II
 406 8p brown, type III
 407 9p red violet, type IV
 408 1sh yellow, type II
 409 1sh 9p green, type IV
 410 2sh deep blue, type III
 b. Tress K. Size 121×72 mm.

- 411 1p blue
 412 2p green
 413 4p rose
 414 5p deep brown
 415 6p violet brown
 416 8p brown
 417 9p red violet
 418 1sh yellow
 419 1sh 9p green
 420 2sh deep blue

2° Laid vertically. Tress K. Size 121×72 mm.

- 421 5p deep brown
 422 6p violet brown
 423 9p red violet
 424 1sh 9p green
 425 2sh deep blue

1868.

Bluish laid paper. Size 132×75 mm.

1° Tress L.

- 426 6p violet brown

Variety: The tress is at the inside of the flap.

- 427 6p violet brown



2° Tress M.

- 428 10p orange red

Some of these envelopes may be met with, watermarked with the maker's name (De la Rue & Co. 1867).

January 1872.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner, white laid paper.



Size 140x77 mm.
429 4c blue

January 1877.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner,
white laid paper.



Size 140x77 mm.
430 4c blue
1885.

Provisional issues.

Envelopes of 1877 issue, surcharged with
new value over stamp.
Size 140x77 mm.

I. Surcharged horizontally:
at top of stamp.

**FIVE
CENTS**

- 1° Black surcharge.
431 5c on 4c blue
2° Carmine surcharge
432 5c on 4c blue

Varieties:

a. Surcharged vertically reading down-
wards.

- 433 5c on 4c blue
b. Surcharged vertically reading upwards.
434 5c on 4c blue

II. Same surcharge as preceding but per-
iod after "CENTS."

- 1° Black surcharge.
435 5c on 4c blue
2° Carmine surcharge.
436 5c on 4c blue

Varieties:

- a. Double surcharge.
437 5x5c on 4c blue
b. FIVE CENTS CENTS.
438 5c on 4c blue

III. Surcharged horizontally:
at top of stamp.

**FIVE
CENTS.**

- Black surcharge.
438a 5c on 4c blue
1886.

Provisional issue.

Envelopes of 1877 issue surcharged with
new value. Size 140x77 mm.

I. Surcharged horizon-
tally in black at top of stamp.

FIVE CENTS

- 439 5c on 4c blue

Varieties:

a. Surcharged vertically reading down-
wards.

- 440 5c on 4c blue
b. Surcharged vertically reading upwards.
441 5c on 4c blue

II. Surcharged horizontally:
at top of stamp.

Five Cents

- 1° Black surcharge.
442 5c on 4c blue
2° Carmine surcharge
443 5c on 4c blue

III. Surcharged horizontally:
at top of stamp.

**5
CENTS**

- 1° Black surcharge.
444 5c on 4c blue
2° Carmine surcharge.
445 5c on 4c blue

IV. Surcharged horizontal-
ly at top of stamp.

5 CENTS

- 1° Black surcharge.
446 5c on 4c blue
Variety: Surcharge inverted.
447 5c on 4c blue
2° Carmine surcharge.
448 5c on 4c blue

V. Surcharged horizontally in
black at top of stamp.

**FIVE
CENTS**

- 449 5c on 4c blue
Variety: Surcharge inverted at bottom
of stamp.

- 450 5c on 4c blue

VI. Surcharged horizontally in
black at top of stamp.

**5
CENTS**

- 451 5c on 4c blue
Variety: Surcharge inverted.
452 5c on 4c blue

VII. Surcharged horizontally in
black at top of stamp.

**FIVE
CENTS**

- 453 5c on 4c blue

Varieties:

a. Surcharged vertically reading down-
wards.

- 454 5c on 4c blue
b. Surcharged vertically reading upwards.
455 5c on 4c blue

VIII. Surcharged horizon-
tally in black at top of stamp.

FIVE CENTS

- 456 5c on 4c blue

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.
457 5c on 4c blue
b. Surcharged vertically reading down-
wards.

- 458 5c on 4c blue
c. Surcharged vertically reading upwards.
459 5c on 4c blue

1881.
Same type as 1877 issue; white laid paper.
Size 140x77 mm.
460 5c blue

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

January 1880.

Stamp embossed
on flap; linen lined
envelopes, flap to the
left; manufactured by
McCorquedale & Co.



- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
501 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm.
502 12c rose
3° Size 202x127 mm.
503 12c rose
4° Size 253x176 mm.
504 12c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm.
505 12c rose

1885-88.

Provisional issues.

Envelopes of 1880 issue surcharged with
new value at bottom of stamp.

1885.

I. Surcharged horizontally:

Black surcharge.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
506 15c on 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm.
507 15c on 12c rose
3° Size 202x127 mm.
408 15c on 12c rose

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 509 15c on 12c rose
4° Size 253x176 mm.
510 15c on 12c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm.
511 15c on 12c rose

II. Surcharged horizontally:

Black surcharge.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
512 15c on 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm.
513 15c on 12c
3° Size 202x127 mm. ?
514 12c on 15c rose

- 4° Size 253x176 mm.
515 12c on 15c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm.
516 12c on 15c rose

III. Surcharged horizontally:

Black surcharge.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
517 15c on 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm.
518 15c on 12c rose
3° Size 202x127 mm.
519 15c on 12c rose
4° Size 253x176 mm. ?
520 15c on 12c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm.
521 15c on 12c rose

1887.

Surcharged horizontally: 15 CENTS

Black surcharge.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
522 15c on 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm.
523 15c on 12c rose
3° Size 202x127 mm.
524 15c on 12c rose
4° Size 253x176 mm.
525 15c on 12c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm.
526 15c on 12c rose

1888.

Surcharged horizontally:

FIFTEEN CENTS

I. Black surcharge.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
527 15c on 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm.
528 15c on 12c rose
3° Size 202x127 mm.
529 15c on 12c rose
4° Size 253x176 mm.
530 15c on 12c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm.
531 15c on 12c rose

II. Carmine surcharge.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
532 15c on 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm. ?
533 15c on 12c rose
3° Size 202x127 mm. ?
534 15c on 12c rose
4° Size 253x176 mm. ?
535 15c on 12c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm. ?
536 15c on 12c rose

FIFTEEN CENTS

15 CENTS

WRAPPERS.

1879.

Stamp typographed to the right on yellowish white wove paper. Four lines of instructions. Size 110x316 mm.



601 2c red brown

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeits of the Ceylon stamps are easily told being lithographed on unwatermarked paper. However, very dangerous forgeries exist of the provisional issues, and collectors should be very cautious especially in purchasing the rare varieties, as only experts are able to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit surcharges. In some instances the counterfeit surcharges can be told by the watermarks.

There are also in existence numerous counterfeits of the official stamps made by printing a forged surcharge over genuine stamps. The surcharge on the genuine stamps are in a bold black type and printed straight like all surcharges made by De la Rue & Co., while the counterfeits are printed more or less irregularly, the spacing of the letters is not exact and the printing is not so black; there is also a slight discrepancy in the height and length.

The existence of the 10c on paper blued by the gum is denied by Major Evans and E. Heitmann in their catalogues, and Moens does not mention the stamp in his catalogue. Within the last ten years we have seen at least three specimens undoubtedly blued by the gum; this stamp is certainly of a great degree of rarity and this explains why it has not been met with, by several compilers.

1852-62.

Same as preceding issue but on white wove paper varying in thickness. Watermark double lined numeral corresponding with the value.

1° Small watermark, 8 to 11 mm.

- 3 1c yellow (1862)
- 4 5c brown red
- 5 5c red
- 6 10c blue
- 7 10c ultramarine
- 8 20c green

Varieties:

- a. Unwatermarked.
- 9 5c red
- b. Ribbed paper.
- 10 5c red
- c. 10c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.
- 11 5c blue (half of 10c)
- d. Perforated (unofficially)
- 12 10c blue

2° Large watermark, 12 to 14 mm.

- 13 5c red

The 1c stamps of this issue used postally are very scarce, almost all the copies met with having been used as revenues.

1867-68.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 19½x23 mm.



CHILE.

Currency: 100 CENTAVOS=1 PESO= about \$0.45 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

October 22d, 1852.



Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, blued by the action of chemicals in the gum. Watermarked with double lined numeral corresponding with the value. Size 19½x 2 2½

5

mm.

- 1 5c brown red (Christopher Columbus.)
- 2 10 blue

Perforated 12.

- 14 1c orange (1868)
- 15 2c black
- 16 5c red (1868)
- 17 10c blue
- 18 20c green

1877-78.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 19½x23½ mm.



Rouletted.

- 19 1c gray (Jan. 1878)
- 20 2c orange "
- 21 5c lake (Dec. 1877)
- 22 10c blue (Jan. 1878)
- 23 20c green "

Varieties: 10c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.

- 24 5c blue (half of 10c)

1878-81.

Same impression, paper and size as preceding issue.



Rouletted.

- 25 1c green (Oct. 1881)
- 26 2c carmine (Feb. 1881)
- 27 5c lake "
- 28 50c violet (June 1878)

1883-86.

Same as preceding issue.

Rouletted.

- 29 5c blue (1883)
- 30 10c orange (1885)
- 31 20c gray (1886)
- 32 50c purple (1888)

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

1880-84.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size $21\frac{1}{2} \times 30$ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 76 1c vermillion
- 77 2c brown
- 78 5c blue

- 79 10c green
- 80 20c orange
- 81 1p orange
- 82 2p green

It is very doubtful whether any but the 1, 2 and 5c have done postal service; we have seen the other values with postal cancellation on parts of letters, but believe that this was done by some obliging postal official.

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS.

1886.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper.



Perforated 12.

- 101 no value, vermillion

ENVELOPES.

November 22d, 1872

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on various papers and sizes.



I. White laid paper.

1° Size 160x90 mm.

- 201 5c violet?
- 202 10c blue
- 203 15c violet

2° Size 140x84 mm.

- 204 5c violet

3° Size 140x60 mm.

- 205 5c violet

- 4° Size 112x73 mm.
206 5c violet

- 5° Size 185x100 mm.
207 20c bronze green

II. Blue laid paper.

- 1° Size 160x90 mm.
208 5c violet
209 10c blue
210 15c rose

- 2° Size 140x84 mm.
211 5c violet

- 3° Size 140x60 mm.
212 5c violet

- 4° Size 112x73 mm.
213 5c violet

- 5° Size 185x100 mm.
214 20c bronze green

III. Buff wove paper.

- 1° Size 160x90 mm.
215 5c violet
216 10c blue
217 15c rose

- 2° Size 140x84 mm.
218 5c violet

- 3° Size 140x60 mm.
219 5c violet

- 4° Size 112x73 mm.
220 5c violet

- 5° Size 185x100 mm.
221 20c bronze green

1875.

Same type as preceding issue, but die worn.

I. White laid paper.

- 1° Size 140x65 mm.
222 5c violet

- 2° Size 140x80 mm.
223 5c violet

- 3° Size 112x73 mm.
224 5c violet

II. Thin white wove paper.

- 1° Size 140x65 mm.
225 5c violet.

- 2° Size 140x80 mm.
226 5c violet

III. Thin blue wove paper.

- 1° Size 140x65 mm.
227 5c violet

- 2° Size 140x80 mm.
228 5c violet

IV. Blue laid paper.

- Size 140x65 mm.
229 5c violet

V. Buff laid paper.

- Size 140x65 mm.
230 5c violet

1879.

Same type as preceding issue, but greek frame has been retouched.

White quadrille paper.

- 1° Size 168x92 mm.
231 5c bright violet

- 2° Size 138x80 mm.
232 5c bright violet

- 3° Size 112x73 mm.
233 5c bright violet

- 4° Size 140x65 mm. ?
234 5c bright violet

COUNTERFEITS.

It is hardly worth while to mention the forgeries of the Chilian stamps, all being lithographed and easily told even by a young collector.

CHINA.

Currency: 100 CANDAREENS=1 TAI= \$1.40

U. S. Currency

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

August 1878.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 22½x26 mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 1 1c green
2 1c yellow green
3 3c red
4 5c yellow

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 5 1c green
6 3c red
7 5c yellow

December 1885.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19½x22½ mm.



Watermarked



Perforated 12½.

- 8 1c green
- 9 1c yellow green
- 10 3c violet
- 11 5c ochre yellow
- 12 5c greenish yellow (1887)

These stamps are issued by the Custom House and prepay postal matter between the Treaty ports of the Empire.

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any counterfeits of these stamps.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Currency: 100 CENTAVOS=1 PESO—about 55 cents U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

May 1859.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 16x21 mm.



1° Wove paper.

- 1 5c brown gray
- 2 5c lilac
- 3 5c gray
- 4 10c yellow
- 5 10c buff
- 6 10c yellow brown
- 7 20c blue
- 8 20c deep blue

Varieties: Tête bêche.

- 9 10c yellow
- 10 10c buff ?
- 11 10c yellow brown ?

2° Horizontally laid paper.

- 12 5c lilac

The so-called error CONEED is caused by defective printing and is not worth cataloguing.

1860.

Lithographed on various papers. Size 16x21 mm.



1° White wove paper.

- 13 2½c deep green
- 14 2½c yellow green
- 15 2½c greenish yellow
- 16 5c blue
- 17 5c slate
- 18 5c violet
- 19 5c lilac
- 20 10c orange
- 21 10c buff
- 22 20c light blue
- 23 20c deep blue
- 24 20c ultramarine
- 25 1p rose
- 26 1p carmine

Variety: Error on the sheet of 20c stamps.

- 27 5c blue (error)

2° Bluish paper.

- 28 1p carmine

1861.

Lithographed on white wove paper, one engraving for all the values. The 2½c was the original type, the other values being made by erasing the numeral of value as in the 10c, or the entire lower label as in the 5, 20c, and 1 peso. Of the 2½ and 10c there is only one type, of the 5 and 20c there are ten varieties of type consisting of slight differences in the figures of value; of the 1 peso there also ten varieties formed by the different ways in which the "2½" was erased from the lower label. In the 5 and 20c the erasure of the dot on the 1 and the 1 of ½ has left holes in the lined groundwork, this has been retouched in the 10c, while in the 1p these parts have been only partly erased on some of the varieties, and not at all on others. Size 20½x25½ mm.

- 29 2½c black
- 30 5c yellow (10 varieties)
- 31 5c buff "
- 32 10c blue
- 33 10 greenish blue
- 34 20c red (10 varieties)
- 35 1p lilac rose "



A COMEDY

IN MANY ACTS UNDER THE TITLE OF
"SURCHARGED STAMPS."

BY J. W. SCOTT.

(Criticism by HENRY L. CALMAN.)

When I wrote my article on "Surcharged Stamps" in our March number, I was prepared for a large number of silly ebullitions on the part of amateurs who thought they knew something on the subject. However, I confess, I never thought any thing quite so ridiculous as the article published under the heading of "Surcharged Stamps" in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* and written by J. W. Scott, a dealer who has been long enough in the business to know better. The article is replete with misrepresentations and stupid blunders, and in his anxiety to overthrow all surcharged stamps Mr. Scott creates some very subtle distinctions, applying them or not as he sees fit.

For instance, when he finds himself cornered, and cannot reject a certain surcharge, he simply calls it a stamp printed in two colors, applying the principle without sense or reason, but just as his fancy may dictate.

The boys' articles criticised in the last number of the *A. J. of P.* do but little harm, as very few will pay any attention or attach any weight to articles written by unknown persons, but when persons well known in the philatelic field stultify themselves in print, the damage is great, as a large number consider the writer an authority and have not the means of knowing his shallowness and utter lack of information and study.

It speaks but badly for the journal in question, which pretends to a high position as a philatelic instructor, that the Board of Managers have not the courage to reject an article written by one of their own number, when such article is manifestly worthy of nothing beyond the stomach of the celebrated "office-cat."

I shall in this criticism touch only on the errors and absurdities of Mr. Scott, and shall not mention those countries as to which I agree with him.

My criticism will be published serially as the article in question is not completed in one number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, and I depend for my material upon what is published there.

Under each heading I shall first place Mr. Scott's erudite remarks in italics, and my criticism thereunder.

ANTIGUA.

Has one surcharge turning a fiscal to a postage stamp; it is of doubtful authenticity quite uninteresting and should not be admitted to our albums.

It has been clearly proven that such a surcharge never existed, but is a mere concoction.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In 1877, the 5 and 10 cent stamps were surcharged with a large numeral changing them to 1, 2, and 8 cent values respectively, this entirely spoils the look of the stamp and could easily be counterfeited; of course the numerals are found reversed on stamps and can always be procured in this condition by paying double price. From 1882 to 1884 we find ½, 1, and 4c stamps made on same principle, but as they have the date or the word "provisorio" are more interesting; they do not appear to have been counterfeited: but with all these points

in their favor are not worth collecting. Nearly the entire series are found surcharged official in different colors and various type, but can any one imagine that a stamp with an extra mark on it, and therefore so much dirtier, is more interesting simply because it was used by some obscure official. If the stamp was signed by some important personage I can understand why students of history might desire specimens, but these official stamps are too ridiculous for consideration.

It is argued as to the 1877 issue, that a surcharge is not worth collecting because it disfigures the original beauty of a stamp. By a parity of reasoning we should reject all wood block Cape of Good Hope stamps, as they were locally printed to supply a temporary want, and are far inferior in execution to the regular series of engraved stamps. The reason underlying the creation of these two series were exactly the same in each case, and my simile would therefore obtain.

It is admitted that the 1882 and 1884 surcharges are more interesting, but they are cast aside without any reason being given. This is indeed an intelligent and easy method of disposing of a knotty question.

The argument as to the official stamps is worthy of a six year old child, but disgraces a full grown man. Mr. Scott has always cherished and sold the official stamps of the United States, Denmark, North German Confederation, Sweden, Wurtemberg, &c., without regard to the personality of the particular official who expended his energy in pasting the label on the letter. These are of exactly the same character as the despised Argentine official stamps, only the method of creating the difference between a general postage stamp and an official stamp is different.

In applying the *argumentum ad absurdum* to Mr. Scott's valuable contribution, we must arrive at the conclusion that the proper collection for an intelligent philatelist is a collection of all the pretty pictures that have resulted from the great reform introduced by Sir Rowland Hill.

BERMUDA.

In 1874 some 1s. stamps were surcharged, and the year following "one penny" was printed on the 2p., 3p. and 1s.; a few years later some counterfeiter printed Three Pence on 1 and 2p. stamps, but the government was never guilty of such a silly device, however they seemed to sell well at about \$5.00 each until too many were made and then the price dropped.

Mr. Scott assumes too much here. Even Major Evans, who doubts most of the fancy capitals surcharges on the 1 and 2p. admits that he has seen undoubtedly genuine specimens of both values. If Mr. Scott has not the time to read what has been written by *real* authorities within the past ten years, I would advise him to engage a secretary for that purpose.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

These are really stamps for a country, made at two printings, and must be collected, although probably half sold are counterfeit.

I insert this merely as an example of the novel "two printing" dodge. I always supposed that all surcharging was effected by a second printing.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

There was some reason for the issue of these, but the colored gentleman in the wood pile shows his head in the 2c on 6p and the double surcharged 50c; these have not been counterfeited that we know of, but can always be purchased of the postmaster's brother-in-law. I don't collect them.

The writer does not appear to know that these stamps were surcharged owing to a change in the currency in use in the colony. In order to accomplish this change they surcharged all the stamps that they had on hand, among them the 6p rose. The double surcharge of the 2c on 50c on 1sh is also easily explained as they found they had more 50c stamps than they could possibly use.

The good faith of the colony in this matter is plainly shown by their having had another lot printed and surcharged by De La Rue & Co., without errors or varieties.

The mere fact of a certain surcharge having been made the subject of speculation does not affect its value.

BULGARIA.

Immediately it was demonstrated to the dull pate of this postmaster that the rubbish would sell, he did not fail to keep collectors supplied.

We are led to believe that since 1884 and 1885 the date of the first surcharges, a constant supply has been manufactured.

The fact is that the offence has never been repeated since the last date mentioned.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

These were probably honestly issued, but still are not worth collecting, while those struck with a G in a dozen styles of type may be useful for the specimen book of a type founder, but are quite out of place in a stamp collection.

I should like to know *why* these are not worth collecting. It is easy to say that they are worthless, but I fail to see the difference between these and the regular issues of any English Colony. The method by which stamps are made cannot decide their status. With as much reason might we say that no stamp not engraved in *taille douce* is worth collecting.

CONGO.

The Packet surcharge may be all right and sell at a high price, but dealers can always supply them. They are not worth collecting.

As to the last statement I can only say WHY.

COSTA RICA.

These surcharges are genuine, and we do not call to mind any successful counterfeits, although they have been imitated in the country; they are not worth collecting. The officials are pure rubbish. Those surcharged Guanacaste have some claims to consideration, but had better be dropped with the rest.

Perhaps Mr. Scott has never noticed that the surcharges of 1882 indicated a change in currency. Such instances as these form some of the most interesting features of a stamp collection; yet, the great I AM rejects them.

As to the official, the remarks I made under the head of Argentine Republic will apply.

Had Mr. Scott read the Stamp Journals of about six months ago he would have discovered that Guanacaste stamps are sold at a discount of 6% from the price of unsurcharged Costa Rica stamps, and in order to create a distinction the surcharge was resorted to. Still we are told they are valueless.

CUBA.

The "Habilitado" surcharge is certainly interesting, but could not conscientiously be guaranteed by any dealer while the 1883 designs have lately been reprinted or counterfeited, and are now on the market, together with rare errors at \$5.00 each.

I sincerely regret that after thirty years of experience Mr. Scott cannot tell a counterfeit "Habilitado" from a genuine.

The argument that counterfeits of the 1883 are around is a very strong one. Tell any collector of paintings that he should cease to collect the productions of Teniers, Claude Lorraine, Murillo, &c., because numerous copies bearing their names have been offered, and the collector of paintings would probably make speedy application for a commission in lunacy to sit over the propounder of the advice.

DANISH W. INDIES.

Unworthy of notice.

It is worthy of notice that very soon after the appearance of the provisional 1c on 7c, the only surcharged stamp ever issued by this country, the regular 1c stamp appeared in a very much different shade than before, proving almost conclusively that the provisional surcharge was a necessity pending the arrival of the new stamps.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

These surcharges were probably made to protect the government, and although I should not collect them as surcharges would prefer to have the stamps in my collection that have been overprinted so as to be sure they were not the fraudulently postmarked reprints.

No stamp of this country has ever been reprinted and Mr. Scott has simply made a wilful misstatement.

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

First issue not worth collecting.

Again "WHY"?

EGYPT.

Surcharges genuine but valueless from any point of view.

The three surcharged stamps of this country were all made in order to use up the large quantity of stamps of high value for which the government found but small sale.

FIJI.

Genuine and interesting, but should be excluded under the rule, except the V. R., which may be considered as a bi-colored stamp.

I cannot quite understand why the script V. R. should be any better than the others of this country. Probably the disinterested dissector of surcharges has some for sale.

The *raison d'être* of all these surcharges was a temporary change of currency and later on, a return to the original basis. The various varieties were certainly not created for the benefit of the stamp collectors, as in those days surcharges had not yet secured a foothold.

GIBRALTAR.

Are stamps made in two parts and collectible. The 1889 series should be declined.

I should like to know why? The surcharging was done in England, and denotes a change in the currency.

GUATEMALA.

Probably made for collectors and should not be collected.

The surcharges of 1881 were issued at about the time that all the Central American countries adopted the decimal system of currency. The wise con-

clusion therefore, that the surcharge was made for the benefit of collectors, simply proof of the ignorance of the maker of the list.

HELIGOLAND.

We can well do without this envelope.

WHY?

HONG KONG.

Genuine, but should be excluded with all their class.

WHY?

ITALY.

Drop all surcharges except issues for the Levant.

So the poor 20c on 15c of 1865, which sells for practically nothing, is found in every school boy's collection, and has never been counterfeited or made the subject of speculation, is to be dropped into this great maelstrom of destruction. Verily, ye idols have been dethroned but woe to the iconoclast.

Also the inoffensive 2 centesimi newspaper stamps, which have carried education and enlightenment all over Italy for the last twelve years, and which can be had for nothing for the complete set of eight, are to be cast from our doors.

The aforesaid commission in lunacy should be speedily impaneled and begin proceedings.

(To be continued when further material is furnished.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

A RESUSCITATED ISSUE OF AFGHANISTAN.

By T. K. TAPLING, M. P., Vice-President London Philatelic Society.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society.



The pressure of other duties has delayed the preparation of these short papers for the Society to a far greater extent than I had originally expected; but I am tempted by an interval of leisure to offer a few remarks on some stamps which have been recently discovered, and which I think must be unknown to every member of the Society, and possibly to every European collector. During a recent visit to India, philately was not forgotten, and among other prominent Anglo-Indian collectors I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. A. S—, of Calcutta, and it is in reality through his kindness that I am enabled to-night to add something to your knowledge of the uncouth postal productions of Afghanistan. The stamps of this country are already so numerous, and in many cases so difficult to procure, that I feel I shall scarcely earn your gratitude by introducing to your notice one more issue, hitherto unknown, which seems likely to surpass all others in rarity. Yet such is the fact. Mr. S— not long since entered into correspondence

with Captain G——, of the Geological Survey Department of the Indian Government. This gentleman, a year or two ago, while in the service or company of the Amir of Afghanistan, rendered some service to an old Afghan, an ex-postmaster of the late Amir Shere Ali, who, you will recollect, was in power at the time postage stamps are first supposed to have come into use in that country. The ex-postmaster in return promised to hunt up some old Shere Ali stamps, and in due time forwarded twenty-one specimens to Captain G——. No others are known, and the length of time (twenty-two years) that has elapsed since the stamps were issued precludes the probability of many more turning up. So much for the history of these specimens, and for the manner in which they passed into the hands of Mr. S——and myself. With the specimens before you a detailed description becomes unnecessary. You will notice that the design practically consists of two inscriptions, the longer one being contained in an outer circular band, the shorter in an inner circle. I obtained three independent translations in different places in India of these inscriptions from native gentlemen acquainted with the language, and they were all nearly identical. They read as follows:

1. The outer inscription, "Tikat tchapar Khana Darul Sultanat Kabul 1285," meaning "Stamp of the Post Office of the Capital Kabul, 1285."

2. The inner, "Amir Shere Ali," meaning simply the title of Sher Ali.

This translation was given me by an old staff officer of Sher Ali's, at present living at Lahore, and differs a little from one I previously obtained at Meerut from a native gentleman there who understood Persian and Persi-Arabic. His reading was, (1) "Tikat par Khana Darul Sultanat Kabul," in the outer band; and, (2) "Amir Sher Ali Khan 1285," the three first words, "Amir Sher Ali," being within the inner circle, the word "Khan" and the date being interposed respectively in the outer band at the beginning and end of the inscription. The difference turns upon the interpretation of two characters, which, as they are written together on the stamp, rather resemble a flattened-out figure "6." In the second translation they are assumed to represent "Kha," an abbreviated form of the title "Khan;" in the former they are taken to be "tcha," the first half of the word "tchapar." Both "Kh" and "tch" are much alike in the Persian character, and it is not easy to decide between the two; but on this point hinges the question, Which division of the whole inscription are we to adopt as correct? If the second translation is taken, it may reasonably be contended that the date "1285" refers possibly to some epoch or occurrence in the life of Sher Ali, and not to the date of issue of the stamps. If the first reading is preferred, the date "1285," from its position in the inscription, almost certainly refers to the issue of the stamps, and not to Sher Ali. In this case the word "Khan" must be omitted, and the date comes in its natural place at the end of the outer inscription. It is therefore worth while enquiring which is the true interpretation, and later on it will be seen that the question becomes of some importance. We have to decide then between "Kh" and "tch." In the first place, it seems unlikely that an inscription would be begun in the inner circle and finished haphazard among the words of another and distinct inscription in the outer band; and there is also no apparent reason why the last letter of "Khen" should have been omitted. In the next place, according to the second translation, there is the word "par" to be accounted for, of which no interpretation was given me, and which seems meaningless as it stands. On the other hand, "tchapar Khané" is a well-known Persian word, signifying "Post of Couriers," or "Post Office," and seems almost necessary here to make sense of the inscription. I have therefore come to the conclusion that "Khan"

is a mistake of the Meerut translator. The characters are "icha," and not "Kha," and consequently form the first part of the word "tchapar." We must therefore adopt the first reading, which after all is given us by an Afghan officer, who, we may presume, could speak with authority.

So far there is nothing in our examination to show that the stamps were postal, or that they were not mere post-office labels for sealing up official packets, or some similar purpose. But I must now draw your attention to two specimens on envelopes, which apparently franked letters between Kandahar and Kabul. They are numbered in blue pencil, and the translation of the addresses, &c., is as follows:

No. 1. "God willing this letter may reach city Kabul in Shor bazaar on the shop of Mohammad Khan draper in a felicitous hour. 15th Shavval 1289. From Mohammad Nabi merchant." The word underlined in red pencil is rather illegible, but I am told it signifies "Kandahar."

No. 2. "God willing this letter may reach city Kandahar Shikarpur Gate in a felicitous hour to Ahsanullah draper, from city Kabul, writer Mohammad Sarwar merchant, Mohalla Charsu."

The stamps in each case are placed upon the back of the envelopes, and are obliterated in pen and ink with the words "talaf karda," meaning "cancelled." They are printed in bright mauve upon the ordinary native laid paper that we meet with in subsequent issues, and are all of one type. It will at once strike you as curious that in the address on letter No. 1 we find the date 1289, whereas the date on the stamps is 1285, showing that if the date on the stamps is the date of issue, specimens actually franked letters nearly four years later. I can give no explanation, and can only offer suggestions. Now a Persian figure "5" is practically the same as a Persian "9," minus the bottom stroke; and one of the Babus I consulted was of opinion that the writer of letter No. 1 had, by a slip of the pen, accidentally written a "9" instead of a "5." If this was so, the date on the stamp and that on the face of the envelope are in agreement. Another method of explaining this discrepancy in dates depends on the theory that the date on the stamps refers to some occurrence of importance in the life of Sher Ali, such, for instance, as his accession to power in Afghanistan. In this case the stamps may have been issued later than 1285 (equivalent to 1868 of our era), and the difference between the date of issue and the date on the letter in question becomes correspondingly less. But our investigation into the inscriptions showed, I think, fairly clearly that the date had no reference to Sher Ali, as the whole inscription in the outer band must be taken as distinct from that in the inner circle. In any other country but Afghanistan it would seem almost impossible for a stamp to be in use four years without specimens reaching Europe; but it must not be forgotten that in those days hostility to foreigners, and especially to Englishmen, began to be strongly marked, and has continued to the present day, rendering any communication with the country both difficult and uncertain. In 1288, what we have hitherto considered the first issue of Afghan stamps took place, and every collector knows that the fact of stamps being found on a letter dated a year after they are supposed to have become obsolete is no real argument against their authenticity. In 1284, equal to our 1867, Mahammad Azim Khan had usurped the kingdom of Kabul, and Shir Ali made more than one unsuccessful effort to regain it. Captain G—writes, "Shir Ali Khan was at that time ruling only over Turkestan and Herat. The present Amir's father, Mahammad Afzal Khan, who had made himself Amir of Kabul, died in 1867, and was succeeded by his brother, Mahammad Azim Khan, at Kabul. In 1868 to 1869 Shir

Ali marched, *via* Herat and Kandahar, on to Ghazin, finally defeating Mahommed Azim Khan at Zanakhan. These stamps were therefore used for a very short time only." The last sentence does not seem quite clear without further investigation into the occurrences at that time in Afghanistan, and it is by no means easy to get at anything to throw light upon the circumstances which necessitated a provisional issue of stamps. Anyhow it is certain that about the end of 1285 Shir Ali finally reconquered his kingdom and became Amir of Kabul, and he probably had his hands full for some time in restoring order and reorganising the services. It may well be that these stamps, struck from one die, were used provisionally in portions only of the country pending the preparation of the four plates each of fifteen varieties, which we know were issued just two years later—in 1288. One other test occurs to me, but it is impossible to make it. If anything in the shape of an Afghan postal directory was available we might perhaps ascertain from it if the names and addresses on the letters were genuine or fictitious; but, as I have pointed out, it is most difficult even now to obtain information about what is occurring in Afghanistan, while the events of twenty years ago must be all but forgotten.

To sum up, these stamps have come down to us through an officer of the Indian Government, and their history seems satisfactory. They bear the inscription "Stamp of the Post Office of Kabul," and in two cases they have apparently franked letters passing between merchants at Kabul and Kandahar, which are not addressed in the same handwriting, and which bear no other evidence of prepayment. The stamps are duly obliterated with the word "cancelled;" and though no value is expressed, and we are unacquainted with the postal rate between the two cities, I do not think stronger evidence of their postal character than we have here would be forthcoming in the case of many other stamps which are accepted without hesitation. I have now laid before you the results of a long and rather critical examination, and I think you will come to the conclusion that the stamps are an unknown and *bona fide* issue of Afghanistan. I am not without hopes of obtaining more detailed particulars, which I shall hope on some future occasion to submit for the consideration of the Society.—*Philatelic Record* April 1890.

SHADES OF THE 1878 ISSUE OF HONDURAS.

Toward the end of 1889 the government of Honduras began to run short of certain value of these stamps and as they had to supply a certain quantity of each value in order to obtain the new issue from the Hamilton Bank Note Co., the American Bank Note Company were ordered to print a new lot. However some of these new stamps differs considerably from the old in regard to color, but they cannot be considered reprints, as they were in use for a short time in the country and were accepted in payment of postage.

The differences between the new and the old stamps are as follows:

2 reales	old issue,	dark blue.
2 "	new issue,	ultramarine.
4 "	old issue,	dark vermilion.
4 "	new issue,	bright vermilion.
1 peso	old issue,	dark orange.
1 "	new issue,	pale orange.

THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

BY A WELLKNOWN ENGLISH COLLECTOR.

I was just congratulating myself that it was all over, and that I need think no more about the Exhibition till the time comes around for another, when I received a letter from the publishers of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, asking me to write them "a good article" upon it. A *good* article should be short. I determined, therefore, to endeavor to control my usual tendency to prolixity, and to be concise for once, if possible; besides, time was precious.

We are not a conceited people, we English, all the world acknowledges that, but we fully believe that as far as size, value, completeness, and general interest goes, the Philatelic Exhibition which has just been brought to a conclusion in London, was *the* best that has ever been held; most of us have never seen any other, so we are quite unprejudiced, but we believe this was the *best*; and, joking apart, it was certainly a very fine show of its kind.

It was opened with due ceremony by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who is himself an enthusiastic collector, on the 19th of May, and remained open until the evening of the 26th, being visited during that time by a very large number of the general public, as well as by numerous English and foreign philatelists; it was a matter of general regret among the members of the London Philatelic Society that no American collectors (as far as we know of) happened to be in England at the time, but probably the early season was the cause of this, as few of our friends cross the Atlantic at the beginning of May, and the Exhibition was unavoidably held then so as to be near the date of the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of cheap postage.

Such being the case, however, a description of some of the stamps shown will be the more welcome, and I think I may well pass over the festivities, which would only make the reader's mouth water, and come to the stamps. The large room formerly occupied by the collection of waxworks of Madame Tussaud, was engaged for the occasion, and was filled with works of art of a very different nature and equally unique in their way. The collection was undoubtedly a very complete one; there was hardly a stamp that could be mentioned that was not represented; to describe them all, would be to recite a full catalogue; I must be content, therefore, to allude to the principal rarities.

The Exhibition was especially strong in sheets and made-up plates of those stamps that exist in a number of minor varieties of engraving, the collection and arrangement of which are particularly studied in England at the present day; thus there was a fine show of the stamps of Afghanistan, Cashmere, and the various native Indian States; a really magnificent exhibition of the various issues of New South Wales, I was informed by one who took the trouble to count them, that there were actually over 1,600 Sydney views in the three collections shown, and a proportionate number of the Laureated issues, every style being present in various shades, etc.; a complete series of plates of the early Philippines, among them entire (unsevered) sheets of the 10 cuartos and 1 real; made-up plates of the first issue of Tasmania, original impressions, as well as entire sheets of the reprints from cancelled plates; and similar plates of the second Victoria, Queen on Throne, showing various stages of wear; not to mention the smaller plates of the native-engraved Mauritius, which are not so difficult to compose; the Swiss Rayons I. and II.,

and Orts-poste and Poste-locale, which are the most trying of all to the eyesight; and the first issue of Bolivia, some of which are in the largest sheets of any, containing seventy-two types; and last, but not least, in this class, was a wonderful collection of the stamps, envelopes, and post-cards of Japan, including almost every variety of type that is known to exist, showing sheets of the adhesives with the various syllabic characters, and a vast number of the minor varieties of type of the envelopes and post-cards, among the latter being a fine lot of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen and 1 sen of the first issue.

Passing now to the great rarities, I may mention two very fine collections of the stamps of British Guiana, in each of which was a complete set of the early issues, the circular 2 cents, *pink*, of 1850, being represented by a good single copy in one, and by a damaged but unsevered pair in the other; good specimens of all the other circular stamps were shown, and very fine one of the oblong 4 cents of 1856, *three* fine copies of the 4 cent, *blue*, being exhibited upon the same envelope. Several good specimens of the Cape "wood block" errors were to be found in the room, among them an *unused* copy of the *penny* in Mr. Pearson Hill's album, and a similar one of the *four-pence*, in that of Mr. Hughes.

There was a lovely collection of French, almost all unused, and beautifully mounted and arranged, including nearly a dozen fine shades of the 1-franc, *orange*, whilst the French Colonials were headed by ten specimens of the Reunions of 1852, a fine copy of each value being at the top of the page, and the eight varieties of type below.

As might be expected, the Exhibition was very strong in stamps and essays of Great Britain; there was more than one collection on view, containing almost every known variety of type, plate number, etc., that of the Earl of Kingston being the most complete; the "V. R."s were not, perhaps, quite as common as blackberries, but there were several of them about, and there were numerous interesting essays, proofs, and original drawings for English and Colonial stamps.

The most valuable single page in the Exhibition was, no doubt, that of the first issue of Hawaii, which contained twelve fine specimens in all, including the two minor varieties of each of the four types—the 2c, 5c, and the two types of the 13c; all were perfect copies, several of them being unused!

Among the Indian stamps was conspicuous an unused, unsevered pair of the 4 annas of 1854, with the *blue* frame surrounding the stamps complete.

Mr. Tapling's collection of Mauritius contained the *penny* and *two pence* "POST OFFICE," and complete made-up plates of all the native engraved stamps, including the rare *two pence* "Large Head with fillet," which is a very difficult sheet to make up; there was also a 2d "Post Office" for sale at one of the dealer's stalls for £200 cash!

The stamps of Mexico, with all the surcharges, occupied a large amount of space, and among the rarities were all the scarce Guadalajaras and other provisional types. I have already alluded to the stamps of New South Wales, and will only mention here an *entire sheet* of the *penny* Sydney view.

Specimens of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. stamps, used in Peru experimentally, may also rank among the rarities, and a fine collection of the rarer of the U. S. locals, most of them on the original envelopes or letter-sheets, would, doubtless, have much interested many of the readers of this magazine. The Government issues of the United States were only fairly well represented, in comparison with some of the other countries of equal interest; all the principal varieties were shown, but not in any profusion of

shades, etc. On the other hand, there was a very fine series of U. S. entire envelopes, including all the principal varieties and most of the great rarities.

Among the stamps of Buenos Ayres, were numerous unused copies of all the values of the first issue. In the Austrians may be specially mentioned a specimen of the *red* Mercury, on *laid* paper. All the rarities of the British North American Colonies were shown, the 12 pence of Canada on *laid*, also a fine copy on *wove* believed to be original; and all the perforated varieties of the *pence* issue; the "Connell" of New Brunswick, and some fine shades of the *shilling* stamps of that province and of Nova Scotia; very fine unused sets of the early issues of Newfoundland, the 2½ d. of British Columbia *imperf.*, and all the other varieties.

There was a very interesting collection of the stamps of Italy, and the various Italian States, almost all on the original envelopes or letters, including the Naples ½ tornese, *blue*, arms and Cross, and a *tête-bêche* pair of Parma 15c. of 1852; also a very fine set of the first issue of Moldavia. All the principal rarities of the stamps of Spain were included in the collection shown; and there was a very complete collection of Swiss, with all the rare cantonals. There were good specimens of the earliest issues of the Dominican Republic, almost all the rarities to be found among the British West Indians; very nearly complete collections of New Granada, and the other South American Republics; and all the varieties of Oceania, including two copies of the first 4d. Western Australia with the swan upside down!

In class II were some very good small general collections in albums, the numbers being limited to 5000 in Division 1, and 3000 in Division 2; some old collections were shown here containing beautiful unused copies of almost all the early stamps, not in profusion of course, but arranged on the old principles.

In class III, for entire envelopes, &c., besides those of the U. S. already mentioned, were a valuable lot of Mauritius, including three varieties of the *shilling yellow*, and some very good sets of Austria, of Germany and the German States, and of Russia, Finland and Poland.

In class IV for Post Cards, the only exhibit was the Japanese collection of Mr. Bacon, one of the judges.

Class V, for dealers, contained a great number of rare and valuable stamps, not arranged in collections, but shown as rarities, curiosities, &c.

Class VI was for Philatelic literature, and works connected with the introduction of Postage Stamps; as these would have been of but little interest to visitors to the Exhibition, enclosed in glass cases, they were submitted to the judges for the most part without being placed on view; they included a large number of very interesting works, some of them of considerable rarity and value.

Class VII was for Albums, and systems of mounting stamps, envelopes, &c. A very ingenious method of securing stamps without actually attaching them to the page at all, consisted in using thick cardboard, with recesses cut in it to fit the stamps (it could be formed by using two sheets of card, one with openings cut in it pasted on the other), and the stamps were held in their places by four short stiff bristles, inserted in the thickness of the card (or between the two thicknesses); it was thus possible to remove and replace them with perfect ease, and the raised card around them protected them from pressure—it was suggested that very great rarities should be further protected by a slip of talc over them. Other ingenious systems for envelopes and cards were shown also.

Class VIII was perhaps the most interesting of all to the general public

being composed for the most part of exhibits of an unscientific nature, if I may so call them. Among these were numerous beautiful proofs and essays for the first stamps of Great Britain, and for those of other countries, collections of caricatures of the Mulready envelopes; specimens of the U. S. stamps enclosed in brass cases and used as currency; a very large collection of sheets of early forgeries, some of them excellent imitations; die proofs of the Mulready design struck in different colors, from the engraved block; some extraordinary designs and screens formed of postage stamps; four original drawings of designs found on various stamps, one showing all the different portraits of the Queen, another a collection of other portraits, a third all the different animals, birds, &c., represented, and the fourth the various landscapes, &c., a most interesting series beautifully executed; a collection of postage and postal fiscal stamps showing different portraits of the Queen; the certificates of the Honorary Freedom of the City of London and of the Fishmonger's Company presented to Sir Rowland Hill, the first in a gold casket and the second in a silver one, and the first gold Albert Medal of the Society of Arts, also presented to Sir Rowland Hill; entire sheets of the 2d. Mulready envelopes and wrappers.

Besides these there were some very interesting Government Exhibits. A complete set of imperforate specimens of every plate and die of the English stamps; books of copies of curious addresses on letters, belonging to the Post Office; and other postal curiosities from the same source; sheets of reprints of all the Tasmanian stamps, sent by the Government of Tasmania; and frames of other Colonial stamps, shown by the Colonial Agents.

A collection most kindly sent by the Government of New South Wales, unfortunately did not arrive until after the Exhibition had closed; it is hoped that arrangements may be made to show it elsewhere during the summer.

Some very fine proofs, colour trials, and original drawings were shown by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., who also lent the original hand perforating machine used by them for many of the Colonial stamps; a number of the old Britannia Mauritius were perforated with this at the Exhibition and sold to visitors. Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and Messrs. Blades, East & Blades (printers of the stamps of Liberia and North Borneo) also kindly showed proofs and specimens of stamps produced by them; all tending to complete an Exhibition which, in its kind, it will be very difficult to surpass.

THE HISTORY OF THE ISSUE OF THE CENTENNIAL STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

[BY ANDREW HOUISON, M. B., J. P.]

(The Federal Australian Philatelist, April 1890.)

(Continued from page 181.)

Next came the Twopence. The prize design was here abandoned, and one by Miss Devine substituted. The following is the *Gazette* notice:—

General Post Office,

Sydney, 10th August, 1888.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY.—NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 1st proximo, a new Postage Stamp, described below, of the value of twopence, will be used in substitution

for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present Two Penny Stamp becomes exhausted, such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW TWO PENNY STAMP.

The Stamp is printed in deep blue. The design represents an Emu surrounded by a shaded oval band, on which the words "One Hundred Years" and "Twopence" are inscribed. The four corners bear the words "New South Wales Postage," with which are interwoven the berries of the Lilly-pilly, the Corea or Native Fuchsia, and feathery sprays of Wattle.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

The same remarks apply to this Stamp, as to the One Penny, with reference to watermark, but in this case the plates were set properly, and any topsy turvey printing could only occur by accident. The Stamp was also printed on the "Duty Paper," at the same time as the Onepenny.

The next to appear was the Fourpence. The *Gazette* notice is as follows:—

General Post Office,
Sydney, 29th September, 1888.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY.—NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 8th proximo, a new Postage Stamp, described below, of the value of fourpence, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present fourpenny stamp becomes exhausted, such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FOURPENNY STAMP.

The stamp is printed in chocolate-brown. The design consists of a portrait of Captain Cook, surrounded by an oval band on which the words "New South Wales Postage" are inscribed, within the oval the words "Captain Cook" are printed. At the foot of the portrait is the Australian Coat of Arms resting on a cross band, on which the words Fourpence are printed. The whole is fitted into a fancy square, the top bar of which bears the words "One Hundred Years."

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

This was only printed on the Crown N. S. W. Paper.

The next issue was that of the Sixpence, and the *Gazette* notice was as follows:—

General Post Office,
Sydney, 14th November, 1888.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY.—NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified that on and after the the 26th instant, a new Postage Stamps described below, of the value of Sixpence, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present Sixpenny Stamp becomes exhausted, such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SIXPENNY STAMP.

The color of the stamp is rosine. The design consists of the Queen's head in the left hand upper corner, to the right of which are four stars representing the Southern Cross; beneath these and on the right is the New South Wales Coat of Arms, surrounded by Australian flowers, viz.: the waratah, wattle blossoms, eucalyptus, ferns, and heath, and surmounted by a small scroll bearing the words "One Hundred Years." This small scroll is surmounted by

a larger one running diagonally through the centre of the design and bearing the words "New South Wales Postage." The value of the stamp is denoted by the word "Sixpence" legibly inscribed on a broad bar at the foot of the design.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

This was printed on the Crown N. S. W. paper only.

The next to follow was the Eightpence, and here a change in the design was made to one of a Lyre Bird, by Miss Devine. Appended is the *Gazette* notice:—

General Post Office,
Sydney, 4th January, 1889.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY—NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 17th instant, a new Postage Stamp, described below, of the value of Eightpence, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present eightpenny stamp becomes exhausted such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW EIGHTPENNY STAMP.

The stamp is printed in plum colour. The design consists of a representation of the Australian Lyre-bird in an oval which occupies the centre of the stamp. At the foot of the oval and within, on a white ground, the words "One hundred years" are printed. The oval is surrounded by native flowers, the waratah and honeysuckle, and encircled at the top by the words "New South Wales Postage." The value of the stamp is denoted by the words "Eightpence" legibly inscribed on a broad bar at the foot of the stamp.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

Printed on Crown, N. S. W. Paper.

Next in order was the One Shilling. The design of this was taken from a Kangaroo in the Museum, which was photographed, and the border filled in with native flowers. The *Gazette* Notice is as follows:—

General Post Office,
Sydney, 12th February, 1889.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY—NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 21st instant, a new Postage Stamp, described below, of the value of One Shilling, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present One Shilling Stamp becomes exhausted such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW ONE SHILLING STAMP.

The stamp is printed in purple brown. The design consists of a representation of a kangaroo, surrounded by waratah, flannel, and other native flowers and shrubs. A scroll above the design bears the words "One Hundred Years." Along the left-hand edge of the stamp are printed the words "New South," and in a corresponding position on the right-hand edge the words "Wales Postage." The value is denoted by the words "One Shilling" printed in large characters on a broad white band at the foot of the stamp.

HENRY CLARKE.

It was printed on Crown, N. S. W. Paper.

The last of the series to appear was the Five Shillings. The *Gazette* Notice is as follows:—

General Post Office,
Sydney, 8th March, 1890.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY—NEW ISSUE OF
POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 13th instant, a new Postage Stamp, described below, of the value of Five Shillings, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present Five Shilling stamp becomes exhausted such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW FIVE SHILLING STAMP.

The stamp is printed in mauve lake. The design consists of an outline map of Australia, showing the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. The map is surrounded by an octagonal band, on the upper half of which are printed in large characters the words "New South Wales Postage," and on the lower half the words "Five Shillings." On the right-hand side of the stamp, and placed over the above-mentioned octagonal band, is a representation of the New South Wales shield, and in a similar position on the left-hand side is one of the Imperial shield. Immediately beneath the map the words "One Hundred Years" are printed in small characters.

D. O'CONNOR.

This stamp was first printed on the old 5/-brown paper. It is now printed on the specially prepared paper, which is similar to that in ordinary use, but bears the watermark 5/- over N. S. W. in a diamond. The size of the diamond is from side to side $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, or from angle to angle about $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch.



Envelopes.—On July 15th, 1888, an envelope, of the value of One Penny, similar to the previous one, of the ordinary commercial size on white-laid paper, was issued with the stamp of the new type. The corresponding Two-penny Envelope did not make its appearance until much later.

Post Cards. A new Post Card was issued in September, 1888, bearing the new One Penny Stamp in the right upper angle. To the left is a figure of the Waratah. The letters of the heading "New South Wales" are arranged in a scroll-shaped form, and in the Royal Arms below there is no motto, which is also absent on the scroll underneath the arms and animals which are represented couchant. The card is cream coloured, and is printed in mauve.

Jubilee Post Cards.—As the year 1888 happened to be the fiftieth since the introduction of postage stamps in New South Wales, and the establishment of a postal system between New South Wales and the United Kingdom, on the 1st January, 1889, necessitated the issue of suitable cards, the occasion was availed of to commemorate this Jubilee event by including in the design of these Post-cards a reference to the occasion.

The size of the Post-card of the value of two-pence is $6\frac{1}{8}$ by $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches, and it is printed in blue.

The size of the Post-card of the value of three pence $6\frac{1}{8}$ by $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches, and is printed in light green.

The design (which is the result of the joint effort of Dr. Housion, President of the Philatelic Society, Mr. Dalgarno, of the Post Office, and Mr. Potter, the Government Printer) of both stamps is the same, except in the value indications, and may be described as follows:—

In the centre is a similitude of the first stamp issued in the year 1838, containing Royal arms, with motto "Dieu et mon droit," and words "General Post Office, Sydney, New South Wales," surrounding the same. This similitude is enclosed by two circles containing the words "In commemoration of the fiftieth year of the issue of postage stamps in the Colony," and "Design of the first postage stamp." This rests upon a St. Andrew's Cross, the upper limbs of which contain the figures denoting the value of the postage with rings containing words "Jubilee" and "Stamp." The lower limbs of the cross respectively bear the figures "1838" and "1888." Through the design and enclosing it is a wreath composed of oak and eucalyptus leaves, with band at foot containing words indicating the value of postage.

To the left of the design above described are the words "Post" in large capitals, and below this in smaller type "The address only to be written on this side of the card." To the right are the words "Card," and in the one case "For the United Kingdom by the long sea route," and in the other "For the United Kingdom overland via Italy." The whole is enclosed in an ornamental double-lined border.

Service Stamps—The first of the Centennial Series to be surcharged O. S. for official use was the One Penny. This was first issued on July 17, 1888. The Twopence followed on October 15, 1888. The Fourpence followed on October 10, 1889; the Sixpence on January 16, 1889, the One Shilling and the Five Shillings on January 9, 1890; and the Twenty Shillings on March 10, 1890. As there is a considerable supply of the old Eight Penny on hand, it is scarcely likely that the new will be surcharged for some time.

Service Envelopes were issued for the use of the Department of Public Instruction, of the value of One Penny, but with the O. S. engraved in the upper spandrels. Two sizes of envelopes were issued. One of the ordinary commercial size, without printing on the face; the other of foolscap size, and printed on the face with the address of the department.

In connection with this issue, although not of the Centennial Series may be mentioned the Sixpenny O. S. Envelope. These were issued to prepay postage and registration fee from the country Public School Savings Banks to head office. The old sixpenny die, with the letters O. S. engraved in the upper corner was used. The envelope was of foolscap size, and had the direction, etc., printed on the front. The whole was crossed with a red band.

Among the other issues of the official series have been Onepenny and Twopenny Envelopes, for the use of the Medical Board. The Onepenny is printed on Treasury Envelopes of the size $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. The stamp is the same as that before described with the O. S. engraved in the spandrels. The Twopenny is printed on the Treasury Envelopes, and surcharged O. S. in black, and also on commercial size envelopes, with a cameo on the flap. On all these the name of the department, etc., is printed.

Private Envelopes.—Many of these have been issued, but as their name is legion, and as they are printed on any envelopes that may be sent in, it will be understood that any attempt to catalogue them at the present time would be useless. The only one that deserves mention is one that was printed in August. Messrs. Harrison, Jones and Devlin, requiring to send out a large number of circulars, forwarded to the General Post Office 3,000 envelopes to have a Twopenny Stamp impressed on each. Through some blunder, the Government Printer received the order from the Postal Authorities to

impress *One Penny* Stamps on them. This was done, and the envelopes were returned to the firm. Naturally they declined to take them, and returned them to the Postal authorities. The question then arose, as to how they could change the *One Penny* Stamp into a *Twopenny*. After much thought it was decided to print another *One Penny* alongside the first. We have thus the great curiosity of an envelope with two impressed *One Penny* Stamps side by side. Wrappers, both public and private, have been issued. The latter of every kind and in every shape of paper.

PATRICK CHALMERS AGAIN.

In a recent circular Mr. Patrick Chalmers conveys the impression that the Philatelic Society of London, would at its Exhibition recently held, plainly show that it now admitted the claim that James Chalmers was the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp.

We publish herewith a letter from Mr. Philbrick, the President of the society:

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR—In the interesting article on the Vienna Postage Stamp Exhibition, which appeared in your paper on the 25th ult., you refer to the rival claims which have, from time to time, been advanced by different persons to have been the first to suggest the use of adhesive, as distinguished from non-adhesive, postage stamps, in carrying out the great postal reform with which Sir Rowland Hill's name is associated.

My attention has just been called to the circulation, on the eve of the London Philatelic Exhibition, of a leaflet, in which it is asserted that the Philatelic Society of London "now admits that Sir Rowland Hill did not originate the adhesive postage stamp," the suggestion of which is claimed for Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee. Permit me to say that such assertion is entirely and absolutely untrue.

The London Society some years ago investigated the whole subject, and after a long and careful inquiry and consideration of the original documents, unanimously resolved that the claims put forward by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, on behalf of his late father, were "unsubstantiated." Since then the society has seen no reason to alter its views, and it certainly has expressed no such opinion, or made any such admission, as stated in the leaflet.

Those who are interested in the matter will be able to see, at the society's Exhibition, to be held at the Portland Rooms, in the present month, examples of the actual stamps proposed by Mr. James Chalmers, and can then judge for themselves as to the merits of his suggestions. I may state that some fifty persons sent in proposals for adhesive labels in response to the Government invitation in 1839; many of them recommending that the stamp should be inserted in the seal of the letter, leaving one end loose. This utterly impracticable plan was also favored by Mr. James Chalmers, whose suggestions were laid aside as useless.

But on the question of priority there can be no doubt that Sir Rowland Hill was first in the field, for, as stated in your article he, in his evidence given before the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry on the 13th of February, 1837, proposed the use of adhesive as well as other kinds of postage stamps, while Mr. James Chalmers, both in his printed proposals, and in his

original letters, which are in my possession, states that he first made his plan public in November, 1837.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRED. A. PHILBRICK,

President of the Philatelic Society of London.

Lamb-buildings, Temple, E. C., May, 1.

This very plainly shows that Mr. Chalmers has again indulged in one of his misrepresentations, and we cannot resist the conclusion that a cause which must be bolstered up by misrepresentation and deceit, has but little solid foundation in fact or reason.

This is not the first instance of perversion the part of Mr. Chalmers, and such exhibitions as this must certainly raise a doubt even in the minds of his followers.

At the same time they serve a good purpose and a few more instances will effectually dispose of all that remains of Chalmersism.

THE A. P. A. ELECTION.

The time is drawing near when the members of the American Philatelic Association shall again decide to whom they will entrust the management of the affairs of this Association for a terms of two years. Several tickets have been presented and not only that judgment and care should be exercised in selecting those most worthy of your suffrages, but every item that can have a bearing on the question should be duly weighed.

For the office of President, we have seen only the name of Mr. Tiffany suggested, and our past experience has proven that we can rest in no better hands. The election of Mr. Tiffany is assured.

For the office of Vice-President two candidates have been offered, Mr. W. C. VanDerlip, the present incumbent and Mr. C. B. Corwin.

In determining upon a choice for this office it should in first instance be considered that it is essentially an honorary position and it has always been a custom, in all associations, to observe rotation in the filling of offices of that nature.

The names proposed for the Vice Presidency are both unexceptionable, both gentlemen being generally known to all the members, and reasons, other than those of personality, must determine the selection. For the reasons already stated, we heartily endorse the nomination of Mr. Corwin.

There are also two candidates for the Secretaryship and the greatest difficulty is encountered here. Mr. Millard J. Walton, the present Secretary, has shown, in his official position at least, that he is worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the members, and as he has had only a part of a term we think it no more than right that he should be given another full term in which to make use of the experience which his preparatory year has furnished him. The position of Secretary is one that necessarily entails a great deal of routine work, and in distinction to that of Vice-President, we should retain a good officer when we have found him.

The other name proposed for the office in question, is that of Mr. S. B. Bradt, of Chicago, and without entering into any details we must confess that we should consider his election a misfortune.

Mr. Charles P. Gregory and Mr. Joseph Rechert will, without question, be reelected to the respective offices of Treasurer and International secretary. No more efficient officers could possibly be found and their retention in office is certainly wise.

The question has been raised as to the possibility of electing both Mr. Corwin and Mr. Rechert, on account of the provision of our constitution prohibiting the election of two residents of the same state.

We can however, confidently predict that this provision will be altered, and can we think, assure our readers that whoever obtains a plurality of votes will be duly installed in office.

Since some time it has been found that the article in question has greatly limited the choice of good officers, and the best sentiment of the association, whether East, West, North, or South, is unqualifiedly in favor of removing all restrictions.

THE SECOND CORWIN SALE.

The attendance at the sale held Monday May 26th, was somewhat better than that of the week before, but still far from the large number that usually attend the auctions of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd. For some time we have thought that auctions have been too plentiful this year and the lack of interest referred to has but proven the correctness of our ideas.

However, in general the prices were very satisfactory and Mr. Corwin is highly gratified at the result.

The following stamps realized \$5.00 and over :

New South Wales, Sydney Envelope, 1838, cut square, used,	\$9.50
Peru, 1858, ½ peso orange, used,	7.70
" 1868, 1 dinero green, arms reversed, used,	5.00
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c orange, used,	8.25
" " 1854, 5c orange, used,	7.25
" " 1854, 5c vermilion, used,	7.50
" " 1854, 5c " used,	7.50
" " 1854, 10c carmine, used,	5.05
" " 1854, 10c " used,	5.00
" " 1862, 2r blue,	5.00
Portugal, 1853, Dona Maria, 100r lilac, used,	10.00
Portuguese Indies, 1871, 20r red, 32 lines,	5.00
" " 1879, 4½r on 100r lilac,	6.60
" " 1879, 1t on 50r green,	5.10
Prussia, Envelope, 1852, 4 sgr brown, used,	10.25
" " 1852, 7 sgr red, used,	14.50
" " 1861, 4 sgr brown, used,	28.00
Saxony, Envelope, 1862, 5 sgr mauve,	6.00
Spain, 1852, 2 reales red, used,	12.05
" 1853, 2 reales scarlet, used,	9.50
" 1853, Madrid, 3 cuartos, used,	14.50
" 1854, 1r light blue, used slightly damaged,	10.05
Uruguay, 1860, 120c blue, used,	5.25

It will be seen that the quality of the sale was not as good as the previous one, but the general average of prices was up to the usual mark.

A MIDSUMMER AUCTION.

For the first time in many years an auction sale will be held in summer, and while as a general rule, such a sale would be contrary to the interest of

the seller, still in this instance, extraordinary circumstances render this venture on our part an experiment worth trying.

The annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association is to be held in the city of New York, on August 4th, 5th and 6th, and we feel certain that an enormous assemblage of Philatelists from all parts of the country will be present to attend the interesting proceedings.

In order to make the stay of non-resident members even more interesting we have decided to hold an auction sale of stamps on Tuesday evening, August 5th, at some rooms in a central portion of the city, and under the auspices of the popular auctioneer, Mr. Henry C. Merry.

The sale will contain a very good collection belonging to a New York gentlemen, and a miscellaneous selection received from England, and while it will not contain any great rarities, it will still be worthy of the attention of every collector.

The stamps will be on exhibition for three days prior to the sale at our spacious store in 23d Street, and collectors will thus have ample opportunity for examination.

Catalogues may be had after July 10th, on application to the publishers, or at any other well known stamp dealer.

NOTES.

OUR readers will please take notice that whenever compound perforations are given we will first name those at the top and then those at the bottom. In case the perforations of a stamp should be irregularly arranged, we will first name those at the top, then those at the bottom, next those at the right, and end with those at the left. The same rule will be observed in giving sizes of stamps, the width being given first and then the height.

AT the suggestion of several advanced collectors we shall discontinue cataloguing inverted watermarks; the principal objection is that they do not constitute a variety worthy of collecting, as no special care is taken by the printers in feeding their presses; watermarked stamps may be found with the watermark inverted, reversed or sideways; it is only in case that such a condition distinguishes an issue, as in the Labuan stamps, that they should be catalogued and collected.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—In the catalogue of a collection of stamps sold lately at auction, in London, one of the lots is described as consisting of 1sh green surcharged 50c; this is catalogued without any remarks, which certainly is not to the credit of the cataloguers. Can any of our readers enlighten us as to this stamp.

BRAZIL.—Of the new issue we have received the 3oor in almost the same color as the 2oor, only the purple is more bluish in tint.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Years ago a 2c stamp engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, similar to the lithographed stamp of 1862, was prepared but never issued; numerous unused copies were to be obtained and were generally considered as reprints. Lately we have received several letters prepaid by these stamps and we are informed by one of our correspondents that all these stamps are now placed on sale at the Honolulu Post Office.



HAÏTI.—Some contemporaries chronicle a so-called provisional which we illustrate here. We have seen a letter with this handstamp addressed to a New York firm, on which the postage was claimed by the New York Post Office. If it was a provisional at all, its franking powers were limited to those parts of Hayti ruled at that time (1887-89) by General Hypolite.

DOMINICA.—Last year on the authority of the *Philatelic Record*, we recorded the issue in 1888, of a 6p *yellow brown*, watermark Crown and C. A.; up to this day we have never come across a specimen of this stamp; but lately we received a 6p *orange*; could this by chance be the stamp chronicled as *yellow brown*.

ITALY.—Following is the official decree authorizing the surcharging of the 30 and 50c stamps and 15 and 30c Postal cards;

Humbert 1st etc.:

In view of Art. 239, approved by Royal decree of June 29th, 1889, No. 6152, 3d series, by which the stamps of 30 and 50 cent. were withdrawn from circulation, as they had become useless after the reduction of the charge on letters, decreed by Art. 1, of the law of July 30th, 1889, No. 5618 (same series); and

WHEREAS there remains on hand a large stock of said stamps which it is not desired to destroy, and

WHEREAS there remains on hand a quantity, in excess of requirements, of foreign postal cards, of 15 cent. and 30 cent. which it is desired to use in some other manner, therefore by virtue of Art. 137,

Under the proposition of our Minister, Secretary of State for Post Offices and Telegraphs, we have decreed as follows:

Article I. The postage stamps of 30 cent. and 50 cent., withdrawn from circulation by Article 239 of the rules approved by Royal decree of June 20th, 1889, No. 6152, (3d series), will be placed on sale at the price of 20 centesimi each, to be used instead of those of the latter value, after the Government Printing Office shall have surcharged on each stamp the legend: *cent. 20*.

Article II. A part of the stock of postal cards for foreign correspondence of 15 cent. and 30 cent. which are stored in said printing office, and which exceed the quantity likely to be needed, shall be converted into cards for interior correspondence, of 10c; these shall also be placed on sale, after those of 15 cent. and all those of 30 cent. have been surcharged with the legend *valevole anche per l' interno* (good also for the interior) and after the value 10 cent. has been substituted for the former value.

Art. III. The stamps and cards above mentioned, may be used by the public from June 1st, 1890, until the corresponding month of 1891; after that time they will no longer be received for postage, but they may be exchanged until the end of the first quarter of 1892.

Dated at Rome, March 11th, 1890.

(Signed) HUMBERT,

LACAVA.

Witnessed. The Keeper of the Seals.

ZANARDELL.

TRAVANCORE.—Annexed is the illustration of the watermark of the Travancore stamps.



KHEAN GHUAN.—In our February number we chronicled the 2c rose of Straits Settlement surcharged Khean Ghuan; this is what the *Philaletic Record* has to say about the stamp in its last number: "Khean Ghuan.—No wonder that this surcharge on the 2 cents pink of the Straits Settlement defied our geographical researches. According to the *Ill. B. Journal*, it turns out to be the stamp of a firm, "The Khean Ghuan Marine Insurance Company," Philatelists need not worry themselves with the acquisition of the knowledge that one more Marine Insurance Company exists in the world than they were previously aware of."

SALVADOR.—In our April number we chronicled the 3c brown as having "1889" in *black surcharge*; this should read "*violet surcharge*" the former one having already been mentioned in February.

URUGUAY.—Below we publish the translation of the decree in regard to the new issue of stamps.

NOTICE.

By order of the General Administration, a new issue of postage stamps, of the following values and colors, will be put into circulation on the 1st of May next:

1	centesimo	.	.	.	.	.	bright green.
7	"	.	.	.	.	.	maroon.
10	"	.	.	.	.	.	sea green.
20	"	.	.	.	.	.	orange.
25	"	.	.	.	.	.	red.
50	"	.	.	.	.	.	bright blue.
100	"	.	.	.	.	.	lilac

Ninety days, computed from the date above mentioned, will be allowed for retiring the stamps of similar values at present in use, and these may be exchanged for the stamps of the new issue, during the last thirty days of the time allowed; all post offices in the state are authorized to act in accordance with this decree.

At the expiration of the ninety days the postage stamps to be retired from circulation will no longer be accepted for postage.

Montevideo, April 19th, 1890.

THE SECRETARIAT.

VICTORIA.—There are two distinct types of the 5sh stamp; in the first one the outer frame of the circular band containing the inscriptions is unbroken, while in the second type the frame stops at both sides of the Crown; this second type is only to be found in the stamps of the dark ultramarine shade (1881.)

WE are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Berlepsch, Corwin, Barnum, Robertson, Eaton, Lyman and Cacavajo; also to the *Timbre Poste*, the *Post Card*, the *Philatelic Record*, the *Federal Australian Philatelist* and *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, Robt. S. Lehman.

87th REGULAR MEETING.

Present: President Dejonge in the chair. Messrs. Clotz, Albrecht, O. Dejonge, Benary, Schumann and Mr. Chas. Kentgen as guest.

In the absence of our Secretary, Mr. Schumann was elected Secretary, *pro tem*.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. O. Dejonge proposes Mr. Chas. Kentgen, for membership. Referred to Executive-Committee.

The Chair informs the members that there will be an exhibition of stamps at the next Convention of the A. P. A., and those wishing to exhibit will please notify the Board of Trustees of the A. P. A. He refers also to the report of the Trustees to be published in the next *American Philatelist*.

Mr. and Mrs. Witt tender their resignation which were accepted with regret.

Mr. von Düring offers his resignation which was accepted and approved *with pleasure*.

Mr. Dejonge presents in the name of Mr. Scott the two first numbers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* and his Catalogue; also from the Brooklyn Philatelic Club plate and photograph of the early Moldavian stamps. Accepted with thanks.

President Tiffany sends his photograph and a copy of Roberts' Rules. The Secretary is requested to acknowledge receipt with thanks.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'd. presents the Society with a bound copy of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Asher informs us that he has sold his collection of Peruvian stamps for the sum of £120, to England, and it will be exhibited in London.

Mr. Clotz received a P. C. from our member Geo. Neumann, who sent his best regards to all.

The ticket nominated at the last meeting as follows:

For President, Aug. Dejonge. For Vice-President, E. L. Schumann. For Secretary, R. Lehman. For Treasurer, H. Clotz. For Exchange Manager, R. F. Albrecht. For Executive Committee, B. von Hodenberg, R. H. Benary, Oscar Dejonge, was unanimously elected.

Meeting adjourned.

E. L. SCHUMANN, Secretary *pro tem*.

All communications relating to Exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, care of Mr. E. Steiger, 25 Park Place, New York City, and matters pertaining to the Society to Rob. S. Lehman, 161 E. 90th Street, New York City.

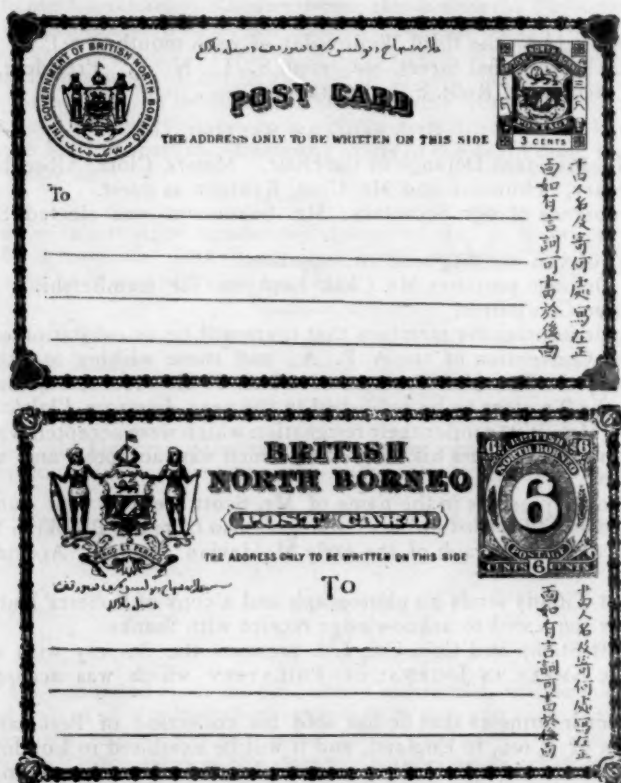
POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

AUSTRIA.—The 2k card is now issued with a frame similar to that of the 1p cards of Sierra Leone.

2kr brown, buff

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Below we illustrate the cards chronicled last year.



DUTCH INDIES.—The $7\frac{1}{2}$ c card now comes on a glazed paper of cream color.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ c ochre, cream

GREAT BRITAIN.—We copy the following from the *Post Card: A New ENGLISH CARD.*—As we go to press we have just received from a gentleman in England a post card of one penny carmine on buff, size 141x89 mm. We are informed that this card is very scarce, having been for sale only one day. The following is a description of it: At top in centre, arms supported by two dragons with wings, beneath which is the following motto in scroll: DOMINE DIRIGE NOS, and below

this is PENNY POSTAGE JUBILEE—1890. And below this again in smaller letters GUILDHALL, LONDON. In upper right corner is the stamp, with head of Queen in octagon frame, POSTAGE at top, ONE PENNY at bottom. In upper left corner is V. R. over fancy scroll work with a crown at top, over the V is a shamrock, over the R a thistle, between this and over space between the R and V is a circular ornament. It is believed that the plate of the above card has been destroyed.

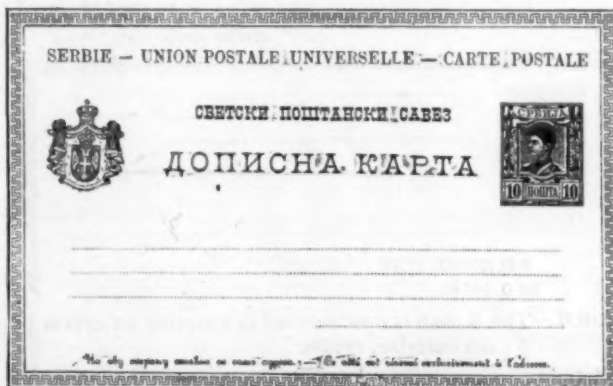
NOTE.—The arms above described are those of the City of London.

SERVIA.—We illustrate here the new cards; we chronicled them two months ago, and as we find that the colors given then were erroneous, we repeat them in the correct colors.



5pa green, pink
5x5pa " " F I

5
8



10pa red, orange buff
10x10pa " " F I

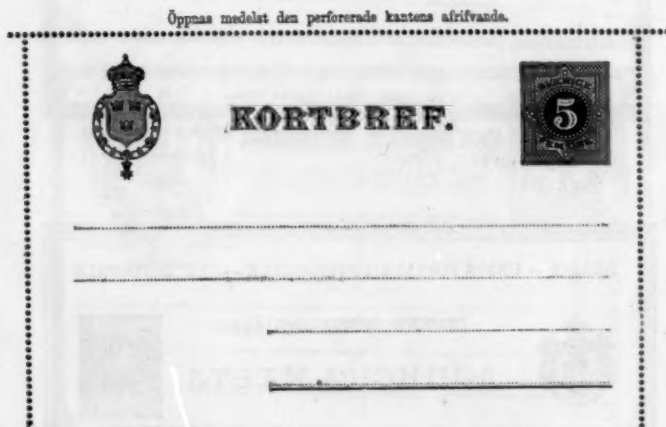
8
12

SHANGHAI.—A new card with stamp of same type as last issue adhesives has appeared.



2c orange, *white*

SWEDEN.—We omitted to chronicle the following letter cards issued some time ago:



50 green, *gray*
100 pink, "

TRAVANCORE.—The 8 cash is now printed in carmine on cream paper.
8 cash carmine, *cream*.

VENEZUELA.—We have a 10c card of the current type printed on very thick paper, the face of the card is light blue and the reverse dark blue.
10c blue; *blue*, reverse *dark blue*.

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

NORWAY.—Continued.

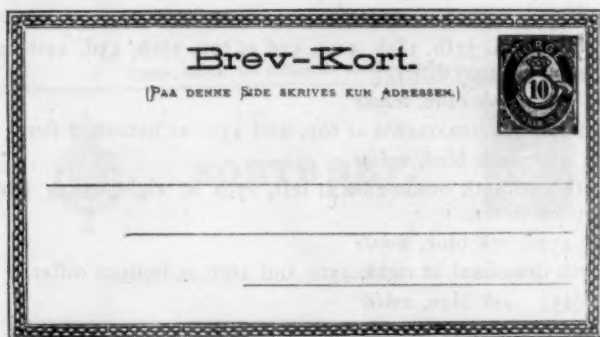
- b. First ornament from left at top is inverted.
- 8 1872 457 3sk carmine 1.00
c. 32d and 34th ornaments in frame at top differ.
- 9 1872 457 3sk carmine 1.00
d. 5th and 38th ornaments at top differ.
- 10 1872 457 3sk carmine 1.00
e. 10th and 18th ornaments at top, and 6th at left differ.
- 11 1872 457 3sk carmine 1.00
f. 9th ornament at top, 27th, 32d, 45th, 46th at bottom, and 3d at left differ.
- 12 1872 457 2sk blue, *white* 50
g. 48th ornament at bottom differs.
- 13 1872 457 2sk blue, *white* 50
h. 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 51st, 52d at top, 28th, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 51st at bottom differ.
- 14 1873 457 2sk blue, *white* 50
i. 3d and 4th ornaments at top, and 45th at bottom differ.
- 15 1873 457 2sk blue, *white* 50
j. 17th and 19th ornaments at left, 27th at right, 15th and 16th at bottom differ.
- 16 1873 457 2sk blue, *white* 50
k. 27th ornament at right, 15th and 16th at bottom differ.
- 17 1873 457 2sk blue, *white* 50



458

- a. Frame correct.
- 18 1877 458 5 o blue and black, *white* 75

- b. 48th ornament at bottom differs.
- 19 1877 458 50 blue and black, *white* 50
- c. 9th ornament at top, 27th, 32d, 45th, 46th at bottom and 3d at left, differ.
- 20 1877 458 50 blue and black, *white* 75
- d. 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 51st, 52d ornaments at top, 28th, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 51st at bottom differ.
- 21 1877 458 50 blue and black, *white* 75
- e. 3d and 4th ornaments at top and 45th at bottom of frame differ.
- 22 1877 458 50 blue and black, *white* 50
- f. 17th and 19th ornaments at left, 27 that right, 15th and 16th at bottom differ.
- 23 1877 458 50 blue and black, *white* 75
- g. 27th ornament at right, 15th and 16th at bottom differ.
- 24 1877 458 50 blue and black, *white* 75



459

Inner frame is a thin line.

- a. First ornament in upper right corner of frame forms a half T.
- 25 1877 459 100 carmine 15
- b. First ornament in upper right corner forms a T.
- 26 1877 459 100 carmine

Inner frame is a thin wavy line $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from outer line.

- 27 1877 459 50 blue, *white* 50

Wavy line close to the border.

- 1° The "A"s of PAA have horizontal shaped bars.
 a. *Brefkort* begins 35mm. from outer line of frame.
- 28 1877 459 50 blue, *white*
 b. *Brefkort* begins 36mm. from outer line of frame.
- 29 1877 459 50 blue, *white* 50
 2° The "A"s of PAA have V shaped bars.
 a. *Brefkort* begins 34½mm. from outer line of frame.
- 30 1877 459 50 blue, *white*
 b. *Brefkort* begins 35½mm. from outer line of frame.
- 31 1877 459 50 blue, *white*
 c. *Brefkort* begins 36mm. from outer line of frame.
- 32 1877 459 50 blue, *white*
 d. *Brefkort* begins 38mm. from outer line and figure "5" in oval is small.
- 33 1877 459 50 blue, *white* 50 25
 e. Same as preceding but "5" is large.
- 34 1877 459 50 blue, *white*
 f. *Brefkort* begins 40mm. from outer line of frame.
- 35 1877 459 50 blue, *white*

Similar to preceding issue.

- 1° The "R"s of SKRIVES and ADRESSEN have long tails.
 a. Figure "6" in centre of stamp is thin.
- 36 1877 459 60 green 25
 b. Figure "6" is broad.
- 37 1877 459 60 green 25
 2° The "R"s of SKRIVES and ADRESSEN do not extend below the line.
- a. Figure "6" is thin.
- 38 1877 459 60 green 25
 b. Figure "6" is broad.
- 39 1877 459 60 green

Similar to preceding.

- 40 1879 459 6x60 green, *white F 2* 25
 41 " " 10x100 carmine, " *F 2* 50

Half of reply cards sold by the government as single cards.

- 42 1881 459 60 green, *white*
 43 " " 100 carmine, "

Paa denne Side etc in small letters and capitals.

a. Period after *Postfrim* on stamp

44	1881	459	50 blue, <i>white</i>	10
45	"	"	60 green, <i>buff</i>	25
46	"	"	100 carmine, <i>white</i>	50

b. Same as card 45 but "6" in curve is small.

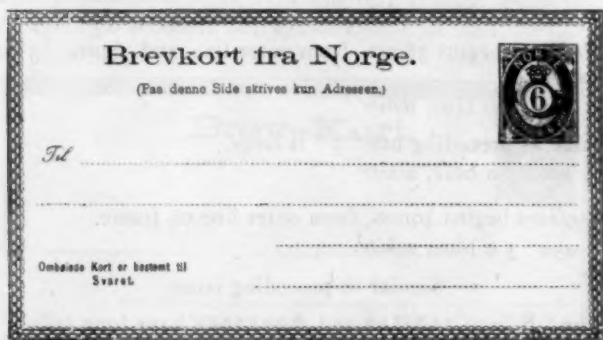
47	1881	459	60 green, <i>buff</i>
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c. Same as preceding but first ornament in frame, at top from the left forms a T.

48	1881	459	60 green, <i>buff</i>
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d. Without period after *Postfrim*.

49	1881	459	50 blue, <i>white</i>
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460

a. Frames correct on both cards, "S" of "Svaret" is directly under "K" of "Kort."

50	1881	460	6x60 green, <i>white F 1</i>	20
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b. Frames correct, "S" of "Svaret" is a little to the right of "K" of "Kort."

51	1881	460	6x60 green, <i>white F 1</i>	20
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c. 6th ornament from the right at bottom on first card is like a corner ornament.

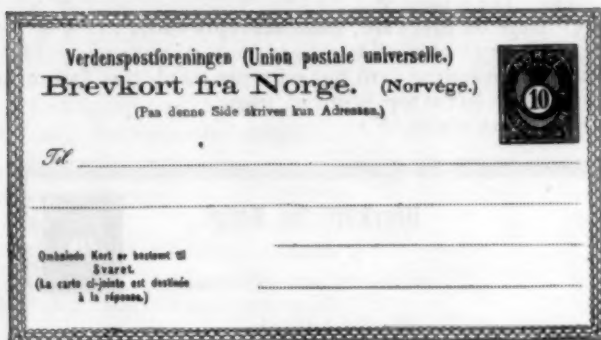
52	1881	460	6x60 green, <i>white F 1</i>
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d. The 6th ornament at bottom on first card is like a corner ornament, and centre ornament on right frame on first card is turned sideways.

53	1881	460	6x60 green, <i>white F 1</i>
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e. The 6th ornament at bottom on reply card is like a corner ornament.

54	1881	460	6x60 green, <i>white F 1</i>
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461

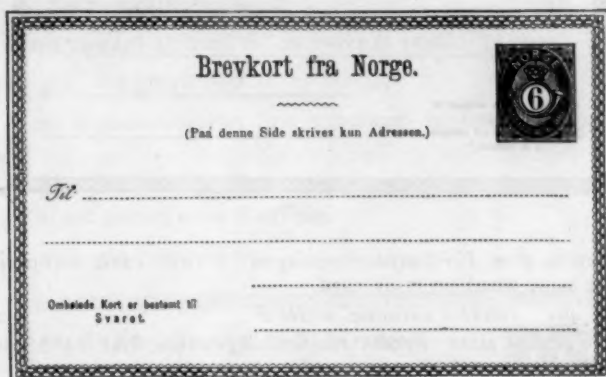
- a. Period after *Verdenspostforeningen* on first card, no period after the same word on reply card.
- 55 1881 461 10x100 carmine, white *F* 20
- b. No period after *Verdenspostforeningen* on first card, but period after same word on reply card.
- 56 1881 461 10x100 carmine, white *F* 1 30
- c. Same as preceding card but the 6th ornament from the right at bottom on first card is like a corner ornament.
- 57 1881 461 10x10 carmine, white *F* 1
- d. Same as card 55 but the 6th ornament at bottom on reply card is like a corner ornament, and the centre ornament in right frame is turned sideways.
- 58 1881 461 10x100 carmine, white *F* 1



462

- a. Figure "5", in oval on stamp, large on both cards.
- 59 1881 462 5x50 blue, *F* 2 25
- b. "5" small on both cards.
- 60 1881 462 5x50 blue, *F* 2 25
- c. "5" small on first card, large on reply card.

- 61 1881 462 5x5 o blue, *F 2* 35
 d. "5" large on first card, small on reply card.
 62 1881 462 5x5 o blue, *F 2* 35
 e. Same as preceding card but on reply card the first ornament in frame, from left at top, is out of place.
 63 1881 462 5x5 o blue, *F 2*



463

- a. Round periods after *Adressen* on both cards.
 64 1882 463 6x6 o green, *white F 2*
 b. Diamond periods after *Adressen* on both cards.
 65 1882 463 6x6 o green, *white F 2*
 c. Diamond period on first card, round period on reply card.
 66 1882 463 6x6 o green, *white F 2*
 d. Round period on first card, diamond period on reply card.
 67 1882 463 6x6 o green, *white F 2*



464

- a. *Norvège* in thin parenthesis ()
 68 1882 464 10 o carmine, *white*

30

- b. *Norvège* in thick parenthesis () 30
 69 1882 464 100 carmine, *white*
 c. Thin parenthesis before, thick after () 30
 70 1882 464 100 carmine, *white*
 d. Thick parenthesis before, thin after () 30
 71 1882 464 100 carmine, *white*

Similar to preceding, six varieties according to thickness of parenthesis before and after *Norvège*.

- a. 1st card (), reply card () 30
 72 1882 464 10x100 carmine, *white F 2*
 b. 1st card (), reply card () 30
 73 1882 464 10x100 carmine, *white F 2*
 c. 1st card (), reply card () 30
 74 1882 464 10x100 carmine, *white F 2*
 d. 1st card (), reply card () 30
 75 1882 464 10x100 carmine, *white F 2*
 e. 1st card (), reply card () 30
 76 1882 464 10x100 carmine, *white F 2*
 f. 1st card (), reply card (); error in upper left corner of frame. 30
 77 1882 464 10x100 carmine, *white F 2*



465

- a. Small "5" in oval on stamp. 12
 78 1882 465 50 blue, *white*
 b. Large "5" in oval on stamp, round period after *Adressen*. 12
 79 1882 465 50 blue, *white*
 c. Large "5;" diamond period after *Adressen*. 12
 80 1882 465 50 blue, *white*

Similar to preceding.

- a. Round period after *Adressen* on both cards.
 81 1883 465 5x50 blue, *white F 2*

- 82 1883 465 5x5 o violet blue, *white F 2* 20
 b. Diamond period on first card, round period on reply card.
 83 1883 465 5x5 o blue, *white F 2* 20
 84 " " 5x5 o violet blue, *white F 2* 20
 c. Diamond periods on both cards. L of *Betalt* is over V of *Skrives*.
 85 1883 465 5x5 o blue, *white F 2* 20
 86 " " 5x5 o violet blue, *white F 2* 20
 d. Diamond periods on both cards. L of *Betalt* is over I of *Skrives*.
 87 1883 465 5x5 o blue, *white F 2* 20
 88 " " 5x5 o violet blue, *white F 2* 20
 e. Round period on first card, diamond on reply card.
 89 1883 465 5x5 o blue, *white F 2* 20
 90 " " 5x5 o violet blue, *white F 2* 20

Similar to preceding.

1° 33 ornaments in frames at sides.

- a. Large "5" in oval, diamond period after *Adressen*.
 91 1883 465 5 o green, *white* 15
 b. Small "5," diamond period.
 92 1883 465 5 o green, *white* 15
 c. Small "5," round period.
 93 1883 465 5 o green, *white* 15
 d. KUU instead of KUN.
 94 1883 465 5 o green, *white* 75
 e. ADRESSEU instead of ADRESSEN.
 95 1883 465 5 o green, *white* 75
 2° 32 ornaments in frame at sides.
 a. Large "5" in oval, diamond period after *Adressen*.
 96 1883 465 5 o green, *white* 15
 b. Small "5," round period.
 97 1883 465 5 o green, *white* 15

Similar to preceding.

- a. Diamond periods after *Adressen* on both cards.
 98 1883 465 5x5 o light green, *white F 2* 20
 99 " " 5x5 o dark green, " " 10
 b. Round periods after *Adressen* on both cards.
 100 1883 465 5x5 o light green, *white F 2* 20
 c. Diamond period on first card, round on reply card.
 101 1883 465 5x5 o dark green, *white F 2* 10

Same as type 464 but "Til" above lines for address.

- a. (); round period after *Adressen*; P of *Verdenspostforeningen* over P of *Postale*.
 102 1884 464 6 o brown, *white* 25
 103 " " 10 o carmine, " 20

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

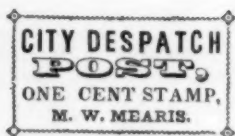
UNITED STATES.

Perforated 12.

1890 4c dark brown (Abraham Lincoln)
 " 5c chocolate (Grant)

LOCAL STAMPS

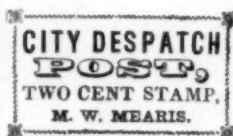
MEARIS CITY DESPATCH POST.



2720



2721



2722

1846 2720 1c black on bluish
 " 2721 1c " "
 " 2722 2c " "
 " 2721 2c " "

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

*Perforated 12.*

1890 2723 5c red

BELGIUM.

POSTAL PACKET STAMPS.

*Perforated 15x14½.*

1889 460 1fr lavender

10

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

ENVELOPES.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.



Envelopes of Great Britain surcharged with new name in black

1° size 200x127 mm.
 1889 2652 4p vermilion
 2° size 293x150 mm.
 1889 2652 4p vermilion

35

40

FRANCE.

*Perforated 13.*

1890 836 50c rose

GRENADA.



2677

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.



Engraved on yellowish wove paper.

1889 1036 2c rose

HONDURAS.



Perforated 12.

1889	1064	2r ultramarine
"	"	4r bright vermillion
"	"	1p orange

5
15
25

NICARAGUA.

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.



2716

ROUMANIA.

2008

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

Watermark Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1890 1843 6p olive brown

SALVADOR.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Provisional 1c of 1889 surcharged 1889, in black

Perforated.

1889 2620 1c on 3c brown, black surcharge

SERVIA.

2717

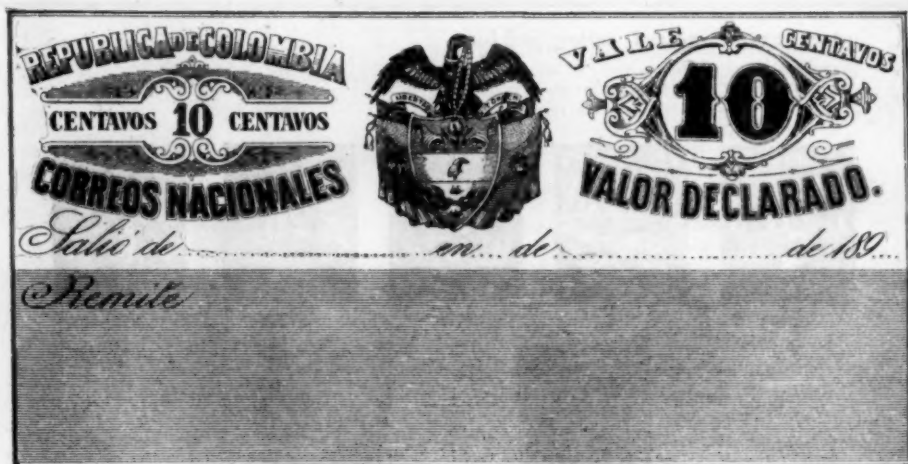
UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Colombian Republic.



2718

INSURED LETTER STAMPS.



1890	2719	30c black on orange p,	60
"	"	40c " on blue p,	80
"	"	50c " on green p,	1 00
"	"	60c yellow	1 20
"	"	80c green	1 60
"	"	90c brown	1 80

Tolima.

INSURED LETTER STAMPS.



1890	2316	5c red, yellow and blue	40
"	"	10c " " "	25
"	"	50c " " "	1 25

URUGUAY.



2724



2725



2726



2727



2728



2729



2730

Perforated 15.

1890	2724	1c green	3
"	2725	7c maroon	15
"	2726	10c seagreen	20
"	2727	20c orange	40
"	2728	25c lake	50
"	2729	50c light blue	1 00
"	2730	1p lilac	2 00